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San Vicente Lodge, No. 5, meets every Monday night at Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting brothers invited. WILLIAM OWENS, N. G.
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Silver City Chapter, No. 3, at Masonic Hall. Regular conventions on 2d Wednesday evening of each month. All competitors invited to attend.
M. V. COX, H. F.
H. W. LUCAS, Sec.
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Silver City Lodge, No. 8, meets at Masonic Hall, opposite Turner House, the Thursday evening on or before the full moon each month. All visiting brothers invited to attend.
HARRY W. LUCAS, Sec.
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HOME DRESSMAKING.
SOME SUPPLEMENTARY POINTERS REGARDING EVENING COSTUMES.

Demitasse and Court Trains—The Modeling of Waist Linings—Hiding Habits—The Making of Children's Garments—The Jacket and Covert Coat.
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NUMBER VI.
There are a few more words to add with reference to evening dresses. If a train is desired, the four side breadths and the back breadths are tapered down so that the back breadth is 1 1/2 yards long. A waistline in 1 1/2 yards, though the train can be longer if desired. It is finished on the inside like any nice skirt and should have a bayonet. A court train is made of two breadths of material lined with silk or satin, and plated and fastened at the shoulders in the back, and then tacked to the sides of the skirt, the hips and the rest left loose to fall over the other skirt.

A few words more regarding the modeling of a waist lining. If the wearer is short waisted and stout, an "impression" can be taken, and the lining made to fit the body, and the proportion in drafting the model is to allow in width in proportion to what would be one inch to each seam and to eliminate one or more inches at the waist line, just as if a piece that wide had been cut out all the way around and the lining sewed up again.

Almost every lady, be she amateur or professional dressmaker, may wish to make a riding habit. Directions have already been given for making the basque, but it is almost as difficult to make the skirt now as the waist. It is cut to fit snugly around the hips in the same style as the skirt model as to the front breadth, but the back consists of a single breadth laid in flat plaits at the back. The skirt should be roomy over the knees and fall gracefully without straining. The model skirt will allow this, and the riding skirt should be a trifle more than walking length and simply hemmed at the bottom. If it is possible to have the lady sit on a saddle to try on the skirt it will be of great advantage, as it is easier to "hang" the skirt so that it shall fall just right.

A finish often adopted for the edges of the riding skirt is to have a silk braid with the edge even with the edge and on the right side of the goods, lying back ward, then stitch this down, and afterward turn the braid around to the wrong side and fell it down. This is flatly pressed and is the same as the braid on men's coats. Nothing could be neater.

The labor troubles at Homestead and Moorewood have "set back" the state of Pennsylvania half a million dollars. Gov. Pattison's suggestion that the cost of suppressing local disturbances be taxed upon the county calling upon troops is worthy of more than passing attention. In his opinion it would be an incentive to determined action of local authorities and prevent wholesale surrender to lawlessness. If the suggestion of Gov. Pattison's were made to apply to the Homestead incident no one could gainsay its equity. In this way the Carnegie company would be made to pay well for what most people will believe for. Troops would not have been needed if the company had proceeded against the strikers by proper lawful methods. If damage should then have been done the Carnegie mills, the state of Pennsylvania was bound to compensate the owners. Another suggestion of Gov. Pattison's is that a law prohibiting the introduction of armed bodies of men without consent of the state should be passed. These things would seem to be the lesson taught by the Homestead troubles.

—Leavenworth Standard.

MODEL FOR CHILD'S WAIST.
(Dotted lines show how to cut away for low neck for gimp.)
The making of children's garments is quite different from those of the mother's, and every dressmaker ought to know how whether they are ever called upon to practice or not.
In this place, simplicity is to be studied, and the fact that they have no "form" taken into consideration. When new material is used, the dressmaker can cut to suit herself, but it is best to have the gown, skirt, etc., designed to suit the child's pieces as large as possible, and have them deep enough to allow for a child's rapid growth.
The present styles have full sleeves, following those of their mothers in form, and the waists are draped in much the same manner.
To make a dress for a little girl, begin by dividing the lining into a square as with the others, and take the impression with pins, but loosely; then haste the outside on, following the same general plan as for the mother's gown, and finish the edges of the seams, but of course no bones are required. The waists close in the back, and the skirt is usually gathered and sewn on with a piping.
The skirts of children's dresses now are cut in straight breadths and require very little trimming, but considerable can be and is frequently put on the waists.
It is not considered necessary to finish off and line a child's dress with the same care employed on fine gowns for grown people, with the exception of their cloaks, which require tailor finish.

If a jacket is to have pockets, the best way for an amateur to do is to take a gentleman's vest and study the manner in which they are made and sew in. If she cannot do this, let her cut the slit for the pocket with the front part half an inch higher than the back. Cut the lining for the pocket an inch wider than the slit and cut two pieces of the material of the jacket 1 1/2 inches wide and an inch longer than the slit, the nap running the long way. These two strips should be basted to the pocket lining and stitched on tightly, after which basted to the outside of the jacket in such a manner as to insure their being turned in to bring the pocket inside, leaving these strips for facings. When the pocket is sewn in, may the coarse with arrowheads and stitch the edge of the lower side. The pocket can then have the sides sewn and strongly overcast.

The difference between a jacket and covert coat is that the jacket is sewn on the inside, the seams laid apart and pressed, while the covert coat has the seams lapped and double stitched. Only thick, fine cloth will bear this without fraying. Covert coats have no front darts. Jackets may have them or not. Blouses have no darts and usually are rather shorter in the back than front, though this season they are quite long.

The collars to covert coats are standing, and the coat buttons are in a double line down the front of white bone or pearl.

The collars to the jackets are according to taste, either Milled or Black style, or the plain rolling or the long rolling collar, which may be lined with fur, and which extends down the front. These collars are very troublesome, but by getting a special pattern they can be achieved.

There is not only a protest against the increase in our circulation, but a revival of the old fable that the obligations of the government are redeemable in gold.

Is it a Swindle?
About a month ago a slick, oily tongued young man called at various residences in this city, and introduced himself as the agent of the "Home Supply Co. of Chicago." In consideration of \$5 paid in hand to the agent, or to be collected afterwards, the name of the person solicited was to be placed on the magic list of patrons of the Home Supply. The quid pro quo in the case was that the subscriber could make purchases of clothing, dry goods, boots and shoes, and every conceivable article serviceable in a household, from the Chicago institution at a marvellously low price. In fact they would give things away for almost nothing. The price would not pay for the making, leaving the material out of consideration. It was the mecca of housekeepers, and some no doubt determined to surprise the pater familias with their economic purchases. Had they stopped a moment to consider they would readily have come to the conclusion that in order to sell so cheap, the Home Supply Co. must steal their goods.

A prominent business man living in the northern part of the city brought the attention of the reporter to the scheme yesterday. The gentleman stated that he had received a bill for \$7.50 from a Chicago lawyer to be collected for the Home Supply Co. From his wife he learned that the agent had called on her, but that she had made no contract with him either verbally or written, and that she had ordered no goods from that institution. Of course the gentleman will not pay the bill. Is the Home Supply Co. a fraud? At the least it is queer way of doing business.

The Governor-General of Canada receives a salary of \$50,000 a year, which is the same as that given to the President of the United States. In addition, Rideau Hall, at Ottawa, his official residence, is kept up at the public expense. That the Canadians are not niggardly in enabling the Governor-General to keep house in good style is shown by an account of the expenditures the past year. They indicate, too, that the Governor-General is a very hospitable ruler. There is an item of \$2,600 for new dishes, comprising 1,300 wine glasses and decanters of various kinds, 1029 plates and 1,000 other articles in that line. Fifteen persons are employed to take care of the house and grounds, besides \$3,000 paid to other parties for work on the grounds. An allowance of \$8,000 a year is made for fuel and lights. It evidently costs something to maintain a domestic establishment in Canada.

Every citizen should pay his proportion of taxes. There should be no exemption.

The gold notes are redeemable in gold, but the bulk of the government's obligations are redeemable in coin, and the silver dollar is coin. The people know this, and nobody outside of the clique that comprises the money power and its agents, wants the obligations of the government to be redeemed in gold, not only because there is no law for it, but because it is impossibility. The government can no more redeem its obligations in gold than the New York Chamber of Commerce can drag down the moon and divide the sterility planet among its membership. Since the act of 1890 went into operation it has added \$120,000,000 to the currency of the country, and this has been absorbed by trade and business as rapidly as it has been issued. The result of it is prosperity in nearly all branches of business. There were fewer failures last year, and trade was better than it has been since 1878. We are bound to say, therefore, that the Sherman law is doing very well.

The art of making needles was kept a secret until about 1650, when it was taught to the English by Christopher Greening. Now English needles are sold all over the world. At Redditch alone, 20,000 people make more than 100,000,000 needles a year, and they are made and exported so cheaply that England has no rival in this country, and practically monopolizes the trade. Formerly needle-making annually killed tens of thousands by the particles of steel being inhaled, but now a blast of air away from the grindstone has done away with all that, and the occupation has become quite safe. The most interesting part of needle making is the drilling of the eyes. It is said that experts can perforate a hair and thread it with itself. Although Great Britain makes the ordinary needle for Americans, the latter, in their turn, make nearly all the sewing machine needles. The National Needle Co., at Springfield, Mass., annually makes 30,000,000 machine needles.

It is reported that near Curriro Springs, Texas, an oval-topped mound, covered with petrified human skulls has been discovered. The mound is circular in form and about 100 feet high, and on one side is joined to a short range of hills of about the same height. On the summit and for some distance down the sloping side it is covered with what appear to be smooth, spherical bones, which upon close examination prove to be, it is said, petrified human skulls, distorted into grotesque shapes. It is further stated that, by removing the loose dirt and sand from the orifices of the face, the unmistakable human countenance is revealed. Bones of other classes are also said to be found there, and from all appearances the whole mound is formed of human skulls.

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Miss Katherine Sharpe, of Chicago, received the one hundred dollar prize for the best essay on "The Relation of University Extension to Local Liberties," at the regents' convention of the University of New York.

December Weather.
The average temperature for the month was a little below the normal. The highest monthly mean was 40.0 at Las Cruces and 20.2 at Coolidge.

The highest temperature reported was 79 at Deming on the 1st, and the lowest temperature was 13 degrees below zero at Montrose on the 15th. The highest average daily maximum temperature was 54.1 at Las Cruces and the lowest daily maximum was 34.4 at Coolidge.

The highest average daily minimum temperature was 26.4 at Hillsborough and the lowest average daily minimum was 6.9 at Coolidge.

The greatest local monthly range of temperature was 71 at Chama, and the least local range was 42 at Montrose.

The greatest average daily range was 34.2 at Chama and the least average daily range was 16.7 at Santa Fe.

The precipitation for the month was about normal and fairly well distributed. The greatest total monthly was 1.77 inches at Chama and the least was a trace of snow at Clito.

The greatest total monthly snowfall was 21.2 inches at Chama.

The weather for the month was very pleasant with an abundance of sunshine. The average number of days clear was 18; partly cloudy 8; cloudy, 5. The average number of days on which rain or snow fell to the amount of .01 of an inch or more was 4.

The most of the the snow that fell soon melted under the bright sunshine and was readily absorbed. All the conditions were very favorable to the stockgrowing interests. It will be remembered that owing to the severe drouth in the summer and fall, that the ranges were in very unfavorable condition, but stock is now doing very well and the outlook is quite favorable.

In a recent volume published by Dr. Ludwig Brandt he furnishes some interesting statistics as to the parts of the body exposed to fire in battle. They are based on the war of 1870-71. The number of officers and soldiers of all grade belonging to the German army who were wounded during the campaign was 116,821. Of this number 11,041 were wounded in the head, in the neck 1922, in the breast and back 11,439, in the abdomen 9553, upper limbs 33,914, lower limbs 43,952 and divers cases not especially classed, 3721. The statistics show plainly what parts of the body are most exposed to fire during battles.

Indianapolis, Ind., is the paradise of clubwomen and boasts ninety-five women's clubs, exclusive of cards, social and mixed clubs.

Charlotte Emerson Brown, president of the federation of women's clubs, recommends a business training as one of the essential branches in every woman's education.

A mandolin orchestra composed entirely of women has recently been organized in New York. The orchestra is made up of first and second mandolins, guitars and mandolas.